# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## How does our local river change from source to mouth?

### Previously, I learnt to…

- Use the four points of a compass.
- Locate places using a map.
- Use four-figure grid references.
- Carry out fieldwork in the local area.
- Use geographical evidence to answer an enquiry question.

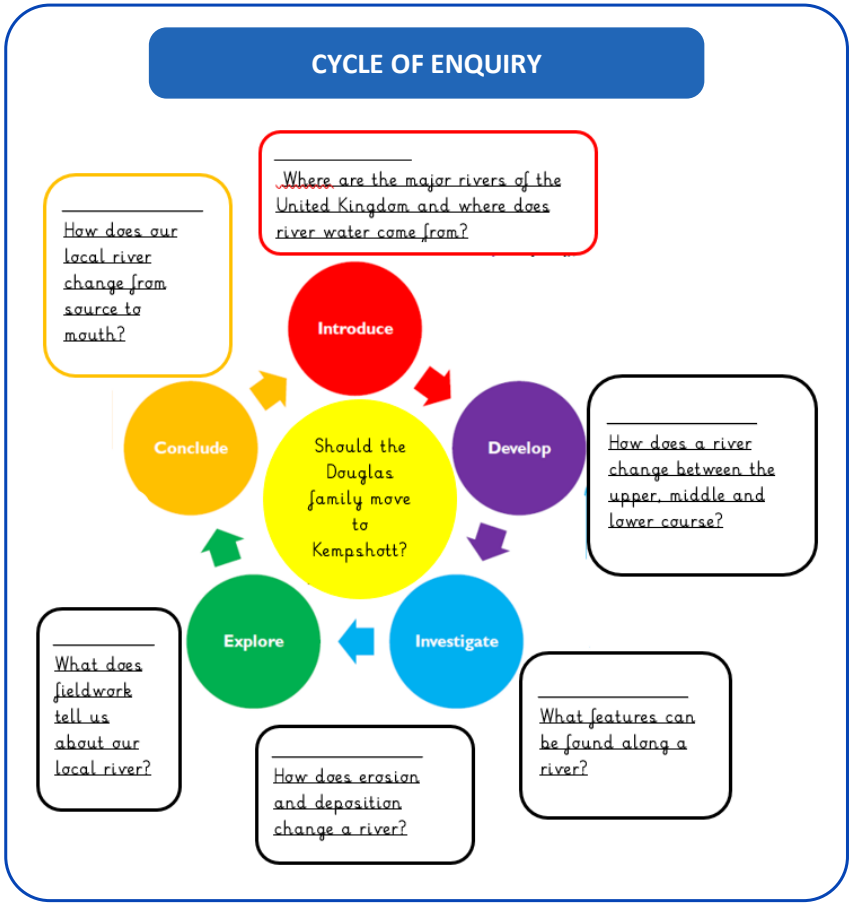
### In this unit, I am learning to…

- ❑ Locate major rivers in the United Kingdom.
- ❑ Explain the stages of a river from source to mouth.
- ❑ Identify the features found along a river.
- ❑ Explain how erosion changes a river.
- ❑ Explain how deposition changes a river.
- ❑ Describe how land use changes along a river.
- ❑ Use fieldwork to observe and measure river features.
- ❑ Use evidence to explain how a river changes from source to mouth.

### Looking ahead: In UKS2, I will learn to…

- Use the eight points of a compass.
- Use six-figure grid references.
- Compare rivers and other physical features using maps.
- Explain how physical processes shape landscapes.
- Carry out more advanced fieldwork.
- Analyse geographical data to reach a conclusion.

### CYCLE OF ENQUIRY




| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| source | The place where a river begins. |
| mouth | The place where a river ends and joins another body of water. |
| upper course | The beginning section of a river near its source. |
| middle course | The middle section of a river. |
| lower course | The final section before a river reaches its mouth. |
| channel | The path that a river flows through. |
| tributary | A smaller river or stream that flows into a larger river. |
| meander | A bend in a river. |
| estuary | The wide tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea. |
| erosion | The wearing away of rock and soil by moving water. |
| deposition | The dropping of material carried by a river. |
| fieldwork | Gathering information by studying a place first-hand. |

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## Upper, Middle and Lower Course

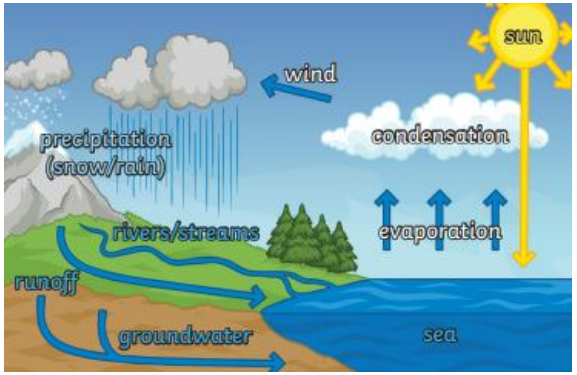
The upper course is narrow, shallow and fast flowing. The middle course becomes wider and deeper. Tributaries join the river and meanders often begin to form. The lower course is the widest and deepest part and contains the most water. Land use often changes from farming and woodland in the upper course to larger settlements and industry in the lower course.




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## The Water Cycle

Water is constantly moving around Earth. Water evaporates from seas, lakes and rivers, forms clouds through condensation and falls as precipitation. This provides water for rivers.




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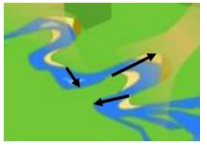
## Source to Mouth

A river begins at its source and travels downhill until it reaches its mouth. Along its journey, the river changes in size, shape and speed.




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## Erosion and Deposition



Erosion happens when moving water wears away rock and soil. It is strongest in the upper course. Deposition happens when a river loses energy and drops material. It is most common in the lower course.

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## River Features

Rivers contain different features including channels, tributaries, meanders and estuaries. These features develop as water moves from source to mouth.